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and German; and more or less of the discussion pertains to matters of method. The most constructive part of the book (pp. 291-3) is the statement of the theory that the material of consciousness or the stuff out of which mind is made is ultimately homogeneous. The affections are of the same general sort as sensations, only they are not developed into them. The affections might thus be called undeveloped sensations but for a verbal difficulty. The peripheral organs of feeling are the free afferent nerve-endings distributed among the inner organs of the body, and these endings represent a lower level of development than the specialized receptive organs. "Had mental development been carried further, pleasantness and unpleasantness might have become sensations; in all likelihood would have been differentiated, each of them, into a large number of sensations. Had our physical development been carried further we might have had a corresponding increase in the number of internal sense-organs." This explains the obscurity of feeling. Affective processes are those whose development has been arrested. The feelings never report the tone of the bodily system from which they proceed and can only vary between the terms good and bad. These reports vary in degree but cannot in kind. And, finally, this theory explains the introspective resemblance between affections and organic sensations. (This note will not preclude longer or more adequate review later.)

*Notes on the Development of a Child; II. The Development of the Senses in the first Three Years of Childhood*, by MILICENT WASHBURN SHINN. University Press, Berkeley, July, 1907. 258 p. (Univ. of Cal. Pub.)

This long delayed publication is most welcome to those interested in this department of work. It shows that the author's observations and her inferences therefrom and also her reading upon these subjects have been no less careful than upon the topics upon which she has previously published. As an observer Miss Shinn is past master. One cannot, however, but wish that her reading and thought in the line of comparing what others have written upon the subject were a little more developed. As it is, her work is a contribution of really more original acumen, diligence, and scientific value than Preyer's, but after all the work that has been done there ought to be certain, at least tentative, conclusions drawn and at least provisional summaries of results up to date, with perhaps definite statements of problems next in order. The absence of this we consider the chief weakness in Miss Shinn's paper.

*Social Psychology—An Outline and Source Book*, by EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. Macmillan Co., New York, 1908. 366 p.

In this book, extensive rather than intensive, the author first treats of the nature of social psychology; then suggestibility, its relations to sex, politics, public opinion; then crowds (the individual wilts and thought is arrested), the Kentucky revival, non-morality of crowds; comparison of city and country. In the chapter on the mob mind, crazes and fads, children's crusade, Milan's women's crusade, Mrs. Nation, stampede, financial crazes, are discussed. Prophylactics must make us crank-proof. Sane teachers and the classics, avoidance of sensational newspapers, country life, familism, ownership, pride, love, avoidance of yellow religion, are sanative. Then follow chapters on fashions, nature of conventionality in which effects of caste are discussed, snobbery, stigma on toil, the spirit of the age, why it is unwomanly for women to use stimulants, etc. In the eighth chapter the laws of conventional imitation are discussed along with the flagellants, dancing mania, jumpers, spread of disease, drunks, sex